

HAT

1. Hast; speed.
A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basilus. *Sidney, b. i.*
2. Hurry; precipitation.
There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooker, Preface.*
The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*
3. Angry restlessness; passionate vehemence.
HASTINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.
The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set 'till the cold is over. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. Quick; speedy.
Is all the counsel that we two have shad'd,
The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*
2. Passionate; vehement.
He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Prov. xiv. 29.*
3. Rash; precipitate.
Seekest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xxix. 20.*
Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Ecc. v. 2.*
4. Early ripe.
Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer.
HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.
Sure *hasty*-pudding is thy chiefest dish. *Dorset.*
With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish.
HAT. *n. f.* [pate, Saxon; *hat*, German.] A cover for the head.
She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Out of meer ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be stamp'd on the king's coin. *Shak. H. VIII.*
His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montera. *Bacon.*
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*
- HA'T-BAND. *n. f.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
Room for the noble gladiator! see
His coat and *hatband* threw his quality. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HA'TCASE. *n. f.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat.
I might mention a *hatcase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison's Spectator.*
- TO HATCH. *v. a.* [*hachen*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *hechen*, *eghen*, *egg*, Saxon.]
1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.
When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and hatch, they give over, and begin to sit. *Ray on the Creation.*
He kindly spreads his spacious wings,
And hatches plenty for th' ensuing Spring. *Denham.*
The tepid caves, and fens and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch from th' eggs, that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation.
Others hatch their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison's Spectator.*
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Ariens are renewed by them; who, to hatch their heresy, have chosen those churches as fittest nests where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never hatched any hopes prejudicial to the kings, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*
5. [From *hachen*, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.
Who first shall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and hatch. *Chapman, Iliads.*
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

HAT

- To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cressida.*
Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight. *Dryden's Daphne.*
- TO HATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in the state of growing quick.
He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were hatching, which varied. *Bzke.*- 2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.
HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
3. Disclosure; discovery.
Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the hatch and the disclosure
Will be some danger. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- 4. [Heca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] The half door; the opening over the door.
Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the hatch. *Shak. K. John.*
- 5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.
To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the hatches. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- There she's hid;
The mariners all under hatches flow'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
So seas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Assault the sides, and o'er the hatches tow'r. *Dryden.*
A ship was fasten'd to the shore;
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,
And skip'd and feul'd, and under hatches went. *Dryden.*
- 6. To be under HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or deprecation.
He assures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, continued its course 'till the flood, got out of the ark with Noah, made and supported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under hatches. *Locke.*
- 7. Hatches. Floodgates.
TO HATCHTEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.
This asbestos seems different from that mentioned by Kircher in his description of China; which he says, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small excrement, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the hatching, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus subterraneus*. *Woodward on Jost.*
- HA'TCHEL. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.
HA'TCHELLER. *n. f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.
HA'TCHET. *n. f.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *ascia*, Latin.] A small axe.
The hatchet is to hew the irregularities of pieces of stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
His harmful hatchet he bent in his hand,
And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*
Nails, hammers, hatchets sharp, and halters strong,
Swords, spears, twice dipt in the dire stains
Of brothers blood. *Cresswell.*
Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden's Ann.*
Our countryman presented him with a curious hatchet, and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. f.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.
An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a hatchet-face. *Dryden.*
- HA'TCHMENT. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *atchement*. See *ATCHEVEMENT*.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.
His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- HA'TCHWAY. *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.
TO HATE. *v. a.* [pate, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.
You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.
—I am assur'd, if I be measur'd rightly,
Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—Hates any man the thing he would not kill?
—Every offence is not a hate at first. *Shakespeare.*
Those old inhabitants of thy holy land thou hatest for doing most odious works. *Wisd. xii. 4.*

HAV

- But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords hate, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*
- HATE. *n. f.* [pate, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your hate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more,
Whom Minicius from his fire Benacus bore. *Dryden's Æn.*
Nauicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine hate. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]
1. That which causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.
My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
There is no vice more hateful to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham.*
What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,
To fit in hateful office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt. Par. Lost.*
I hear the tread
Of hateful steps: I must be viewless now.
But Umbriel, hateful gnome! forbears not so;
He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow. *Pope.*- 2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.
Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes
His rival's conquest, and renounce the prize. *Dryden.*
- HA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]
1. Odiously; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciously.
All their hearts flood hatefully afraid
Long since.
They shall deal with thee hatefully, take away all thy labour,
and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek. xxiii. 29.*
- HA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousness.
- HA'TER. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.
I of her underflood of that most noble constancy in my lord Argalus; which whosoever loves not, shews himself to be a hater of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind. *Sidney.*
Whilst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master, and I wore my life
To spend upon his hates. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
An enemy to God, and a hater of all good. *Brown.*
They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an hater of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*
- HA'TRED. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.
Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*
I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred fully. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of aversion and hostility included in its very essence; but then, if there could have been hatred in the world when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*
Hatreds are often begotten from slight and almost innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the world. *Locke.*
Retain no malice nor hatred against any: be ready to do them all the kindness you are able. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind, and consequently has an inveterate hatred to the church. *Swift.*
- TO HATRED. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.
He's batter'd out with penance. *Dryden.*
- HA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.
A hatter sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a piece. *Swift.*
- HA'TTOCK. *n. f.* [atock, Erfc.] A flock of corn. *Diels.*
- HAUTBERK. *n. f.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breastplate.
Him on the hauberk struck the prince's sore,
That quite disjointed all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Hauberts and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maces with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- TO HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had*. [*haben*, Gothic; *habban*, Saxon; *haben*, Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Ital.]
1. Not to be without.
I have brought him before you, that after examination had I might have something to write. *Acts xxv. 26.*

HAV

2. To carry; to wear.
Upon the malt they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, having nothing upon him. *Sidney.*
3. To make use of.
I have no Levite to my priest. *Judg. xvii. 13.*
4. To possess.
He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.
I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
6. To obtain; to enjoy.
Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *Jo. xvii. 5.*
7. To take; to receive.
A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *felicitas* of others of Horace. *Dryden.*
8. To be in any state.
Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? *1 Sa. xxi. 15.*
9. To put; to take.
With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,
Grass lately in swaths is meat for an ox;
That done, go and cart it, and have it away. *Tuss. Husb.*
10. To procure; to find.
I would fain have any one name to me that tongue, that any one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke on Education.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit.
I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst. Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Your plea is good; but still I say beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; so have a care. *Pope.*
12. To hold; to regard.
Of the maid servants shall I be *had* in honour. *2 Sa. vi. 22.*
The proud *have* had me greatly in derision. *Pf. cxix. 51.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion.
Sometimes they will have them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
14. To contain.
You have of these pedlars that have more in 'em than you'd think, sister. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
15. To require; to claim.
What would these madmen have?
First they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without pow'r enslave. *Dryden.*
16. To be a husband or wife to another.
If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakespeare.*
17. To be engaged, as in a talk.
If we maintain things that are established, we have to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*
The Spaniards captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldiers pay. *Spenser on Ireland.*
You did set your course to treat of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which that of the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Kings have to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons. *Bacon's Essays.*
18. To wish; to desire.
I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Pf. lxxxiv. 10.*
I would have no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. *Addison.*
19. To buy.
If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should have them much cheaper. *Catler on human Reason.*
20. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses. Have the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.
If there *had* been words enow between them to have expressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Cong.*
I have heard one of the greatest genius's this age has produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison.*
I have not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others have made the same reflections, it is impossible they may not have drawn those uses from it. *Addison.*